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*Yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service from August 31 to September 15, 1899.*

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
Florida:			
Key West.....	Aug. 31.....	6	.....
	Aug. 31-Sept. 4...	28	3
	Aug. 31-Sept. 5...	50	6
	Sept. 6.....	14	.....
	Aug. 31-Sept. 8...	96	8
	Sept. 9.....	31	2
	Sept. 10.....	23	1
	Sept. 11.....	12	.....
	Sept. 12.....	29	1
	Sept. 13.....	35	0
Miami.....	Sept. 5.....	1	.....
Port Tampa City.....	Sept. 10.....	1	1
Louisiana:			
New Orleans.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 12...	7	2
Mississippi:			
Jackson.....	Sept. 10.....	1	.....
Mississippi City.....	Sept. 1.....	1	1
	Sept. 14.....	4	.....

*Smallpox precautions in Texas.*

AUSTIN, TEX., September 1, 1899.

DEAR DOCTOR: Your attention is called to the inclosed copy of the quarantine law and opinion of the attorney-general construing the same. You will observe that upon you devolves the sole responsibility of administering quarantine in your county, and upon me the responsibility of seeing that it is enforced. It has frequently occurred that misunderstandings between county and city authorities have resulted in failure to properly isolate and treat infectious diseases at the outset, thereby allowing the infection to gain such headway that it has required great effort to check it, and the outlay of several times as much in expenses as would have been required if prompt action had been taken. I would, therefore, suggest that you take this matter up with your commissioners' court and obtain from them authority to declare quarantine temporarily when smallpox or other quarantinable diseases occur, without having to wait for their court to assemble.

Smallpox is now known to exist at 16 places in the State, and it may appear in your county any day, therefore promptness is required in attending to this matter. The law also makes it the duty of the State health officer to prescribe rules and regulations for the management of such local quarantine, and in the performance of this duty I call your attention to the inclosed rules and regulations. Great decision and firmness are required to thoroughly carry out the measures therein indicated, but these can easily be acquired if you but reflect on the magnitude of the responsibility imposed upon you. The State health officer is anxious to assist you in every way possible, and he will heartily support you in every necessary and reasonable measure for the protection of your public health, and you are solicited to advise with him freely.

Respectfully, yours,

W. F. BLUNT, M. D.,  
State Health Officer.

I. J. JONES, M. D., *Secretary.*

[Inclosure.]

*Rules and regulations for local smallpox quarantines.*

AUSTIN, TEX., August 31, 1899.

*To the county health officers of Texas:*

You will hereafter enforce the following rules and regulations in the management of local smallpox quarantines, together with such additional precautions as the interests of the public health may demand:

First. On the discovery of smallpox in your county, immediately isolate the case or cases. If there is a doubt in the diagnosis give the public health the benefit of that doubt. The diagnosis will soon develop itself.

Second. Notify the commissioners' court of your county and ask them to declare quarantine.

Third. Notify the State health officer, giving all the particulars, especially of the source of the contagion, if possible.

Fourth. On declaration of quarantine by commissioners' court, arrest and detain all persons who have been exposed.

Fifth. Locate a suitable pesthouse, remote from other houses and from public travel, and remove all cases to it.

Sixth. Locate a detention camp in the same manner, and remove all persons to it who have been exposed and hold them therein for eighteen days from date of last exposure.

Seventh. Sterilize all the clothing of those detained, either by boiling, soaking thoroughly in an acid solution of bichloride of mercury 1-500, or burn them.

Eighth. Disinfect the houses from which cases have been taken by boiling all the clothing, bedding, and other textile materials, washing down the walls with solution of 1-500 bichloride of mercury. Any furniture that can not be boiled or perfectly cleaned by the solution shall be burned. Great care should be exercised to see that every part of the surface of these rooms and the furniture in them is thoroughly cleansed by the solution. The rooms should then be aired for five days, when they may be occupied.

Ninth. The period of detention for those who have been exposed to the disease shall be eighteen full days from date of last exposure, and each person must be thoroughly examined and temperature taken before discharged.

Tenth. Those who have the disease should be held until desquamation ceases, then given a thorough bath with soap and water for two or three days in succession and discharged.

Eleventh. No one, not even the guards, should be allowed to enter the detention camp without your permission. Should anyone enter in violation of this rule, arrest and hold them in detention.

Twelfth. Your guards should be reliable men, immune to the disease if possible, and will prove more zealous if selected from the immediate community you are engaged in protecting.

Thirteenth. The physician in charge should wear, when visiting cases of the disease, a long rubber coat, and immediately on leaving the sick room should wash his face and hands in a solution of bichloride 1-1000, and brush his outer clothing with brush or whisk broom dipped in the same solution.

Fourteenth. Insist on the vaccination of every unvaccinated person in the community, especially insist on the vaccination and revaccination of those in detention camp.

Fifteenth. Make weekly reports of your operations to the State health officer.

W. F. BLUNT, M. D.,  
State Health Officer.

*End of smallpox epidemic in Colorado.*

DENVER, COLO., September 2, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that Colorado is now free from smallpox. The following is a statement of the cases which have occurred since last report: